



राजपत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य शासन द्वारा प्रकाशित

वीरवार, 25 अक्टूबर, 2018/03 कार्तिक, 1940

हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार

लोक निर्माण विभाग

शुद्धि पत्र

शिमला-2, 5 अक्टूबर, 2018

सं० पी०बी०डब्ल्यू०(बी०)एफ(5)31/2013.—इस विभाग द्वारा भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वास और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (2013 का 30) की धारा 11 के अन्तर्गत जारी समसंख्यक अधिसूचना दिनांक 09-05-2018 जिसके अन्तर्गत गांव नंगल निहाल, तहसील नालागढ़, जिला

सोलन, हिमाचल प्रदेश में रा0 उच्च मार्ग-21ए, पिन्जौर-बद्दी-नालागढ़-स्वारघाट को चौड़ा करने के लिए भूमि अर्जित की जा रही है में “खसरा नं0 860/817/727/1, रकबा 0-1 बीघा” के स्थान पर “खसरा नं0 860/817/727/227/1, रकबा 0-1 बीघा” पढ़ा जाए।

आदेश द्वारा,
हस्ताक्षरित/—
अति0 मुख्य सचिव (लोक निर्माण)।

लोक निर्माण विभाग

शुद्धि पत्र

शिमला-2, 11 अक्टूबर, 2018

सं0 पी0बी0डब्ल्यू0 (बी0)एफ(5)14/2016.—इस विभाग द्वारा भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वास और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (2013 का 30) की धारा 11 के अन्तर्गत जारी समसंख्यक अधिसूचना दिनांक 19-04-2016 जिसके अन्तर्गत गांव द्रबसाई, तहसील व जिला हमीरपुर, हिमाचल प्रदेश में घागस-घुमारवीं-हमीरपुर-नादौन-कांगड़ा राष्ट्रीय उच्च मार्ग-88 (नया 103) कि0 मी0 95/0 से कि0 मी0 140/0 (नयी आर0 डी0 85/900 से 129/235) को चौड़ा करने हेतु भूमि अर्जित की जा रही है में “खसरा नं0 68/1, रकबा 00-00-16 हैक्टेयर के स्थान पर “खसरा नं0 66/1 रकबा 00-00-16 हैक्टेयर” पढ़ा जाए।

आदेश द्वारा,
मनीषा नंदा,
अति0 मुख्य सचिव (लोक निर्माण)।

लोक निर्माण विभाग

अधिसूचना

शिमला-2, 11 अक्टूबर, 2018

संख्या पी0बी0डब्ल्यू0(बी0)एफ0 (5)34/2018.—यतः हिमाचल प्रदेश के राज्यपाल को यह प्रतीत होता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को सरकारी व्यय पर सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन हेतु नामत गांव ज्योर/66, तहसील सुन्दरनगर, जिला मण्डी में जडोल-वैहना सड़क के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अर्जित करनी अपेक्षित है, अतएव एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि उक्त परिक्षेत्र में जैसा कि निम्न विवरणी में निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, उपरोक्त प्रयोजन के लिए भूमि का अर्जन अपेक्षित है।

2. यह अधिसूचना ऐसे सभी व्यक्तियों को, जो इससे सम्बन्धित हो सकते हैं, की जानकारी के लिए भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वास और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (2013 का 30) की धारा-11 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत जारी की जाती है।

3. पूर्वोक्त धारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए राज्यपाल, हिमाचल प्रदेश इस समय इस उपक्रम में कार्यरत सभी अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों और श्रमिकों को इलाके की किसी भी भूमि में प्रवेश करने

और सर्वेक्षण करने तथा उस धारा द्वारा अपेक्षित अथवा अनुमत: अन्य सभी कार्यों को करने के लिए सहर्ष प्राधिकार देते हैं।

4. कोई भी हितबद्ध व्यक्ति जिसे उक्त परिक्षेत्र में कथित भूमि के अर्जन पर कोई आपत्ति हो तो वह इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशित होने के साठ (60) दिन की अवधि के भीतर भू-अर्जन समाहर्ता, लोक निर्माण विभाग, मण्डी, हिमाचल प्रदेश के समक्ष लिखित आपत्ति दायर कर सकता है।

विवरणी

जिला	तहसील	गांव	खसरा नम्बर	क्षेत्र (बीघा) में
मण्डी	सुन्दरनगर	ज्योर/66	17/1	0-3-9
			20/1	0-10-9
			270/1	0-1-10
		कुल जोड़ . .	किता-3	0-15-8

आदेश द्वारा,
मनीषा नंदा,
अति० मुख्य सचिव (लोक निर्माण)।

लोक निर्माण विभाग

अधिसूचना

शिमला-2, 16 अक्टूबर, 2018

संख्या पी०बी०डब्ल्यू०(बी०)एफ० (5)25/2017.—यतः हिमाचल प्रदेश के राज्यपाल को यह प्रतीत होता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को सरकारी व्यय पर सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन हेतु नामत गांव ट्रैच्छ/49, तहसील निहरी, जिला मण्डी में पण्डार ततापानी सड़क के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अर्जित करनी अपेक्षित है, अतएव एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि उक्त परिक्षेत्र में जैसा कि निम्न विवरणी में निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, उपरोक्त प्रयोजन के लिए भूमि का अर्जन अपेक्षित है।

2. यह अधिसूचना ऐसे सभी व्यक्तियों को, जो इससे सम्बन्धित हो सकते हैं, की जानकारी के लिए भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वास और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (2013 का 30) की धारा-11 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत जारी की जाती है।

3. पूर्वोक्त धारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए राज्यपाल, हिमाचल प्रदेश इस समय इस उपक्रम में कार्यरत सभी अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों और श्रमिकों को इलाके की किसी भी भूमि में प्रवेश करने और सर्वेक्षण करने तथा उस धारा द्वारा अपेक्षित अथवा अनुमत: अन्य सभी कार्यों को करने के लिए सहर्ष प्राधिकार देते हैं।

4. कोई भी हितबद्ध व्यक्ति जिसे उक्त परिक्षेत्र में कथित भूमि के अर्जन पर कोई आपत्ति हो तो वह इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशित होने के साठ (60) दिन की अवधि के भीतर भू-अर्जन समाहर्ता, लोक निर्माण विभाग, मण्डी, हिमाचल प्रदेश के समक्ष लिखित आपत्ति दायर कर सकता है।

विवरणी

जिला	तहसील	गांव	खसरा नम्बर	क्षेत्र (बीघा) में
मण्डी	निहरी	ट्रैच्छ / 49	199 / 1	0-169
			176 / 1	0-1-19
			202 / 1	1-10-4
		कुल जोड़ . .	किता-3	2-8-3

आदेश द्वारा
मनीषा नंदा,
अति० मुख्य सचिव (लोक निर्माण)।

लोक निर्माण विभाग

अधिसूचना

शिमला-2, 16 अक्टूबर, 2018

सं० पी०बी०डब्ल्यू०(बी०)एफ०(5) 62/2016.—यतः हिमाचल प्रदेश के राज्यपाल को यह प्रतीत होता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को सरकारी व्यय पर सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन हेतु नामतः गांव दवारी, तहसील अर्की, जिला सोलन, हिमाचल प्रदेश में संरयाज, घडयाच, कोइल, सनोग सड़क के निर्माण हेतु भूमि अर्जित करनी अपेक्षित है, अतएव एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि उक्त परिक्षेत्र में जैसा कि निम्न विवरणी में निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, उपरोक्त प्रयोजन के लिए भूमि का अर्जन अपेक्षित है।

2. यह अधिसूचना ऐसे सभी व्यक्तियों को, जो इससे सम्बन्धित हो सकते हैं, की जानकारी के लिए भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वास और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (2013 का 30) की धारा-11 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत जारी की जाती है।

3. पूर्वोक्त धारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए राज्यपाल हिमाचल प्रदेश इस समय इस उपक्रम में कार्यरत सभी अधिकारियों उनके कर्मचारियों और श्रमिकों को इलाके की किसी भी भूमि में प्रवेश करने और सर्वेक्षण करने तथा उप धारा द्वारा अपेक्षित अथवा अनुमतः अन्य सभी कार्यों को करने के लिए सहर्ष प्राधिकार देते हैं।

4. कोई भी हितबद्ध व्यक्ति जिसे उक्त परिक्षेत्र में कथित भूमि के अर्जन पर कोई आपत्ति हो तो वह इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशित होने के साठ दिन की अवधि के भीतर लिखित रूप में भू०-अर्जन समाहर्ता, लोक निर्माण विभाग, विन्टर फिल्ड शिमला (हि० प्र०) के समक्ष अपनी आपत्ति दायर कर सकता है।

विवरणी

जिला	तहसील	गांव	खसरा नं०	रकबा (बीघा में)
सोलन	अर्की	दवारी	186 / 1	0-7
			187 / 1	0-6
			249 / 183	0-1
			75 / 1	0-19
			75 / 3	0-3
			कित्ता-5	1-16

आदेश द्वारा,
हस्ताक्षरित/—
अति० मुख्य सचिव (लोक निर्माण)।

भाषा, कला एवं संस्कृति विभाग

अधिसूचना

शिमला-2, 5 अक्टूबर, 2018

संख्या एल०सी०डी०-सी(15)-3/2016.—राज्यपाल, हिमाचल प्रदेश, “श्री सुकेत देवता मेला सुन्दरनगर”, जिला मण्डी, हिमाचल प्रदेश को राज्य स्तरीय मेला घोषित करने की सहर्ष स्वीकृति प्रदान करते हैं।

आदेश द्वारा,
पूर्णमा चौहान,
सचिव (भाषा-संस्कृति)।

LANGUAGE, ART & CULTURE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Shimla-2, the 5th October, 2018

No. LCD- B (15)-5/2018.—The Governor, Himachal Pradesh is pleased to notify the scheme "Aaj Purani Raahon Se (APURSA)" (Annexure-A) as formulated by Language, Art & Culture Department in compliance with para 128 of the Budget Assurance—2018 of the Hon'ble Chief Minister to boost employment and cultural tourism by leveraging and preserving the rich cultural heritage of the State.

By order,
PURNIMA CHAUHAN,
Secretary (LAC).

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING DEPARTMENT**NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF AMENDMENTS IN DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR KULLU BHUNTER AGGLOMERATION OF KULLU VALLEY PLANNING AREA***Shimla, the 12th October, 2018*

No. HIM/TP/PJT/AZR-Kullu Bhunter/2018/Vol-I/7069-90.—In exercise of the powers vested under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Himachal Pradesh Town and Country Planning Act, 1977 (Act No. 12 of 1977), the amendments are proposed to be carried out in Development Plan for **Kullu Bhunter Agglomeration of Kullu Valley Planning Area** notified *vide* Notification No.TCP-F(5)-2/2017, dated 27-01-2018, as per **Annexure-A**, which are hereby published and Notice is given that a copy of the said proposed amendments is available for inspection during the office hours in the following offices:—

1. The Director, Town and Country Planning Department, Block No. 32-A, SDA Complex, Kasumpti, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh-171 009.
2. The Town and Country Planner, Divisional Town Planning Office, Kullu, District Kullu, Himachal Pradesh.
3. The Executive Officer, Municipal Council, Kullu, District Kullu, Himachal Pradesh.
4. The Secretary, Nagar Panchayat Bhunter, District, Kullu, Himachal Pradesh.

If any person, likely to be affected by the provisions of the aforesaid proposed amendments has any objection or suggestion with respect to the provisions of the aforesaid proposed amendments, he may send the same in writing to the Director, Town and Country Planning Department, Block No. 32-A, SDA Complex, Kasumpti, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh-171009 or the Town and Country Planner, Divisional Town Planning Office, Kullu, District Kullu, Himachal Pradesh or the Executive Officer, Municipal Council, Kullu, District Kullu, Himachal Pradesh or the Secretary, Nagar Panchayat Bhunter, District, Kullu, Himachal Pradesh within a period of **30 days** from the date of publication of this Notice in the Official Gazette of Himachal Pradesh.

Objections or suggestions, if any, received within the period as specified above, shall be taken into consideration before finalizing the provisions of the aforesaid proposed amendments.

Place: Shimla.

Date: 12-10-2018

By order,
RAJESHWAR GOEL
Director,
Town and Country Planning Department,
Himachal Pradesh, Shimla – 171 009.

ANNEXURE-A**AMENDMENTS IN CHAPTER 19**

In Chapter-19, titled Zoning and Sub-Division Regulations of the Development Plan for **Kullu Bhunter Agglomeration of Kullu Valley Planning Area** following amendments are proposed to be carry out namely :—

1. New Regulation 42 of 19.2 General Regulations shall be inserted, namely—

“Vertical stair well /lift well /Electrical Panel Room/ Generator Room area shall not be counted in FAR.”

2. New Regulation 43 of 19.2 General Regulations shall be inserted, namely—

“In organized projects, the provision to use 10% area of the Parking Floor for the purpose of Reception/Toilets in the Tourism Unit/Hotel/Guest house shall be considered subject to the condition that :—

- The area under reception and toilet does not exceed 10% of the area under parking floor.
- Parking provision as per the Development Plan remains intact.”

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING DEPARTMENT HIMACHAL PRADESH

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF AMENDMENTS IN DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR LEFT OUT AREA OF KULLU VALLEY PLANNING AREA

Shimla, the 12th October, 2018

No. HIM/TP/PJT/AZR-Left Out/2013/Vol-I/7047-68.—In exercise of the powers vested under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Himachal Pradesh Town and Country Planning Act, 1977 (Act No. 12 of 1977), the amendments are proposed to be carried out in Development Plan for **Left Out Area of Kullu Valley Planning Area** notified *vide* Notification No. TCP-F(4)-1/2007, dated 15-01-2011, as per Annexure-A, which are hereby published and Notice is given that a copy of the said proposed amendments is available for inspection during the office hours in the following offices:—

1. The Director, Town and Country Planning Department, Block No. 32-A, SDA Complex, Kasumpti, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh-171009.
2. The Town and Country Planner, Divisional Town Planning Office, Kullu, District Kullu, Himachal Pradesh.

If any person, likely to be affected by the provisions of the aforesaid proposed amendments has any objection or suggestion with respect to the provisions of the aforesaid proposed amendments, he may send the same in writing to the Director, Town and Country Planning Department, Block No. 32-A, SDA Complex, Kasumpti, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh-171009 or The Town and Country Planner, Divisional Town Planning Office, Kullu, District Kullu, Himachal Pradesh within a period of **30 days** from the date of publication of this Notice in the Official Gazette of Himachal Pradesh.

Objections or suggestions, if any, received within the period as specified above, shall be taken into consideration before finalizing the provisions of the aforesaid proposed amendments.

Place: Shimla

Date: 12-10-2018

By order,
Sd/-
(RAJESHWAR GOEL)
Director,
Town and Country Planning Department,
Himachal Pradesh, Shimla-171009.

ANNEXURE-A

AMENDMENTS IN CHAPTER-19

In Chapter-19, titled Zoning and Sub-Division Regulations of the Development Plan for **Left Out Area of Kullu Valley Planning Area** following amendments are proposed to be carry out namely:—

1. New Regulation (xxxiv) of 19.3 General Regulations shall be inserted, namely—

“Parking floor shall be allowed on floor which comes at road level, subject to the condition that the height of parking floor shall be 3.00 Metres for residential and 4.00 Meters for Commercial. This parking floor shall be over and above the permissible FAR limits.”

2. New Regulation (xxxv) of 19.3 General Regulations shall be inserted, namely—

“Height of sloping roof zero at eaves and maximum 2.75 Metres at centre shall be permissible. The Dormer at suitable distance on either side of the roof shall be permissible subject to the condition that the ridge of Dormer shall be below the ridge line of main roof.”

3. New Regulation (xxxvi) of 19.3 General Regulations shall be inserted, namely—

“Vertical stair well/lift well/Electrical Panel room/Generator Room area shall not be counted in FAR.”

4. New Regulation (xxxvii) of 19.3 General Regulations shall be inserted, namely—

“In organized projects, the provision to use 10% area of the Parking Floor for the purpose of Reception/Toilets in the Tourism Unit/Hotel/Guest house shall be considered subject to the condition that :—

- The area under reception and toilet does not exceed 10% of the area under parking floor.
- Parking provision as per Development Plan remains intact.”

**TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
HIMACHAL PRADESH**

**NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF AMENDMENTS IN DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR
MANALI AGGLOMERATION OF KULLU VALLEY PLANNING AREA**

Shimla, the 12th October, 2018

No. HIM/TP/PJT/AZR-Manali/2013/Vol-I/7091-7112.—In exercise of the powers vested under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Himachal Pradesh Town and Country Planning Act, 1977 (Act No. 12 of 1977), the amendments are proposed to be carried out in Development Plan for **Manali Agglomeration of Kullu Valley Planning Area** notified *vide* Notification No. TCP-F(5)-8/2002 dated 20-06-2005, as per Annexure-A, which are hereby published and Notice is given that a copy of the said proposed amendments is available for inspection during the office hours in the following offices:—

1. The Director, Town and Country Planning Department, Block No. 32-A, SDA Complex, Kasumpti, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh-171009.
2. The Assistant Town Planner, Sub-Divisional Town Planning Office, Manali, Himachal Pradesh.
3. The Executive Officer, Municipal Council Manali, Himachal Pradesh

If any person, likely to be affected by the provisions of the aforesaid proposed amendments has any objection or suggestion with respect to the provisions of the aforesaid proposed amendments, he may send the same in writing to the Director, Town and Country Planning Department, Block No. 32-A, SDA Complex, Kasumpti, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh-171009 or the Assistant Town Planner, Sub-Divisional Town Planning Office, Manali, Himachal Pradesh or the Executive Officer, Municipal Council Manali, Himachal Pradesh within a period of **30 days** from the date of publication of this Notice in the Official Gazette of Himachal Pradesh.

Objections or suggestions, if any, received within the period as specified above, shall be taken into consideration before finalizing the provisions of the aforesaid proposed amendments.

Place : Shimla

Date : 12-10-2018

By order,
Sd/-
(RAJESHWAR GOEL)
Director,
Town and Country Planning Department,
Himachal Pradesh, Shimla – 171009.
Phone No. 0177-2622494.

ANNEXURE-A

AMENDMENTS IN CHAPTER-18

In Chapter-18, titled Zoning and Sub-Division Regulations of the Development Plan for **Manali Agglomeration of Kullu Valley Planning Area** following amendments are proposed to be carry out namely:—

1. Regulation (xxvi) of 18.3 General Regulations shall be substituted, namely—
 “Parking floor shall be allowed on floor which comes at road level, subject to the condition that the height of parking floor shall be 3.00 Metres for residential and 4.00 Meters for Commercial. This parking floor shall be over and above the permissible FAR limits.”
2. Regulation (xxix) of 18.3 General Regulations shall be substituted, namely—
 “Height of sloping roof zero at eaves and maximum 2.75 Metres at centre shall be permissible. The Dormer at suitable distance on either side of the roof shall be permissible subject to the condition that the ridge of Dormer shall be below the ridge line of main roof.”
3. New Regulation (xl) of 18.3 General Regulations shall be inserted, namely—
 “Vertical stair well/lift well/Electrical Panel room/Generator Room area shall not be counted in FAR.”
4. New Regulation (xli) of 18.3 General Regulations shall be inserted, namely—
 “In organized projects, the provision to use 10% area of the Parking Floor for the purpose of Reception/Toilets in the Tourism Unit/Hotel/Guest house shall be considered subject to the condition that :—
 - The area under reception and toilet does not exceed 10% of the area under parking floor.
 - Parking provision as per the Development Plan remains intact.”

HIMACHAL PRADESH ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION, SHIMLA

NOTIFICATION

Shimla, the 16th October, 2018

No. HPERC-H(1)25/2017.—The Himachal Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (zp) of sub-section (2) of Section 181, of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003) and all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Himachal Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission, after previous publication, hereby makes the following regulations:—

REGULATIONS

1. Short title and Commencement.—(1) These regulations may be called the Himachal Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (Deviation Settlement Mechanism and Related Matters) Regulations, 2018.

(2) These regulations shall come into force from the 00 hrs. of the 3rd day of December, 2018:

Provided that the SLDC and various State Entities shall, during the interim period between date of publication of these regulations in the Rajpatra, Himachal Pradesh and the date of commencement of these regulations, make all preparatory arrangements required for smooth implementation of these regulations.

2. Definitions and Interpretation.—(1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (a) **‘Act’** means the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003);
- (b) **‘Actual Drawal’** in a time-block means electricity drawn by a buyer, as computed or projected appropriately, as described in more detail in regulation 5, on the basis of the energy recorded by the Interface meters and other related data of losses;
- (c) **‘Actual Injection’** in a time-block means electricity generated or supplied by the seller, as the case by, as computed or projected appropriately, as described in more detail in regulation 5, on the basis of the energy recorded by the Interface meters and other related data of losses;
- (d) **‘Area Load Despatch Centre’ or ‘ALDC’** means a Load Despatch to carry out the operating directives of the SLDC and assist the SLDC for safe Centre established by the distribution licensee operating in the State and integrated operation of the concerned distribution network;
- (e) **‘Beneficiary’** means the person purchasing electricity generated from a generating station;
- (f) **‘Buyer’** means a person, including beneficiary and distribution licensee purchasing electricity through a transaction scheduled in accordance with the relevant regulations, including those applicable for short-term open access, medium-term open access and long-term access;
- (g) **‘Central Commission’** means the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission referred to in sub-section (1) of section 76 of the Act;
- (h) **‘Commission’** means the Himachal Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission referred to in sub-section (1) of section 82 of the Act.
- (i) **‘Deviation’** in a time-block for a seller means its total actual injection minus its total scheduled generation and for a buyer means its total actual drawal minus its total scheduled drawal.
- (j) **‘Gaming’** in relation to these regulations, shall mean an intentional mis-declaration of declared capacity by any seller or buyer in order to make an undue commercial gain through a Charge for Deviations;
- (k) **‘Grid Code’** means the Grid Code specified by the Commission under clause (h) of sub-section (1) of Section 86 of the Act;
- (l) **‘Interface Meters’** means interface meters as defined by the Central Electricity Authority under the Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of

- Meters) Regulations, 2006, as amended from time to time, or any other meter as may be relevant in specific situation;
- (m) **‘Intra-State Deviation Charges’** mean charges for deviation as specified by these regulations;
- (n) **‘Open Access Consumer’** means a consumer, trader, distribution licensee or generating company who has been granted Open Access under relevant regulations;
- (o) **‘Open Access Regulations’** mean the Himachal Pradesh Electricity Regulatory (Grant of Connectivity, Long-term and Medium-term intra-State Open Access and Related Matters) Regulations, 2010 and the Himachal Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (Short Term Open Access) Regulations, 2010;
- (p) **‘Qualified Coordinating Agency (QCA)’** means the agency/licensee co-ordinating on behalf of RE generators and other systems, if any, connected to a pooling station. The QCA may be one of the generator/distribution licensee or RE generator selling power to the distribution licensee or any other mutually agreed agency for the following purposes, namely:—
- coordinate for schedules with periodic revisions on behalf of all the RE generations connected to the pooling station(s) or selling power to the distribution licensee;
 - responsible for coordination with the STU/SLDC for metering, data collection/transmission, communication;
 - where applicable, undertake commercial settlement on behalf of the generators of such charges pertaining to generation deviations only including payments to the Regional/State Deviation Pool Accounts through the SLDC; and
 - undertake de-pooling of payments received on behalf of the generators from the State Deviation Pool Account and settling them with the individual generators. The QCA shall be treated as a State Entity and shall be registered with the SLDC.
- (q) **‘Scheduled Generation’** at any time or for a time block or any period means schedule of generation in MW or MWh ex-bus given by the State Load Despatch Centre;
- (r) **‘Scheduled drawal’** at any time or for a time block or any period time block means schedule of despatch in MW or MWh ex-bus given by the State Load Despatch Centre;
- (s) **‘Seller’** means a person, including a generating station and distribution license, supplying electricity through a transaction scheduled in accordance with the relevant regulations applicable for short-term open access, medium-term open access and long-term open access;
- (t) **‘State Entity/Constituent’** means such a person who is in the SLDC control area and whose metering and energy accounting is done at the State level and as described in more detail in regulation 4 of these regulations;

- (u) **‘State Load Despatch Centre’** means the centre established under sub-section (1) of section 31 of the Act;
- (v) **‘State Grid’** means the Intra-State Transmission System/ network owned by the State Transmission Utility (STU)/transmission licensee(s) and/or the EHV/High Voltage Distribution System/ network owned by the distribution licensee(s) within the State;
- (w) **‘State Periphery’ or ‘HP Periphery’** means, except in situations which may warrant any other treatment in specific cases, the interconnection point of the transmission system of the STU with the transmission system of the CTU; or with any other inter State transmission system not owned by any State Entity; or with the generation bus-bar of the joint sector projects from where power is supplied to the distribution licensee through the STU system;
- (x) **‘STU Periphery’** means the interconnection point between the transmission system of the STU with the distribution system of the distribution licensee;
- (y) **‘Time-block’** means a time block of 15 minutes, for which specified electrical parameters and quantities are recorded by special energy meter, with first time block starting at 00.00 hrs:
- Provided that the Commission may revise the duration of time block to 5 minutes, or any other duration, from the date to be notified by it from time to time;
- (z) **‘Un-Requisitioned Surplus’ or ‘(URS)’** means the reserve capacity in a generating station that has not been requisitioned and is available for despatch, and is computed as the difference between the declared capacity of the generating station and its total schedule under long-term, medium-term and short-term transactions, as per the relevant regulations of the appropriate Commission; and
- (za) **‘Week’** means a period of seven continuous days beginning at 00 hrs of each Monday or as reckoned by the NRPC for preparing weekly deviation accounts.

(2) The words and expressions used in these regulations and not defined herein, but defined in the Act or the regulations issued by the Commission, shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Act or in such regulations issued by the Commission; the words and expressions used herein but not specifically defined in these regulations or in the Act, but defined under any law, passed by a competent Legislature and applicable to the electricity industry in the State, shall have the meanings assigned to them in such law; the words and expressions used herein, but not specifically defined in the regulations or in the Act or any law passed by a competent Legislature, shall have the meanings as are generally assigned to them in the electricity industry.

3. Objective.—The objective of these regulations is to maintain grid discipline and grid security as envisaged, under the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2010 and Himachal Pradesh Electricity Grid Code, 2008 and amendments made from time to time, through the commercial mechanism for Deviation Settlement through drawal and injection of electricity by the users of the grid.

4. Scope.—These regulations shall be applicable to the buyers and the sellers *i.e.* the State distribution licensee(s), State Sector Generating Stations and Open Access Customers connected to the State Grid:

Explanation.—The sellers selling power to a person forming the State Entity, including the distribution licensee, on regular basis shall not be considered as separate State Entity in relation to such sale of power under regular arrangement and the availability of power from the such sources shall be accounted for by the State Entity purchasing such power for all intents and purposes. However, in case only a part of the total energy sales by a seller is being sold under regular arrangement and balance part is sold to any other person, not forming a State Entity of the State, such seller shall be considered as a separate State Entity in relation to sale of such balance portion. Accordingly the generating stations selling the entire saleable energy to the distribution licensee shall not be treated as the State Entities for the purpose of scheduling and despatching.

5. Principles for operationalising deviation settlement mechanism.—The framework for Deviation Settlement Mechanism shall cover the following key design parameters:—

- (a) Scheduling period;
- (b) Premise for least cost despatch;
- (c) Operating range of frequency;
- (d) Consolidated scheduling of all the State Entities at the State periphery;
- (e) Deviation;
- (f) Settlement period;
- (g) Measurement unit for State Deviation Pool;
- (h) Deviation Pool Price Vector;
- (i) Deviation Volume Limit;
- (j) Premise for allocation of losses;
- (k) Submission of data by the generating station not considered as the State Entities;
- (l) Procurement of URS in the interest of the State Grid;
- (m) Congestion Charges; and
- (n) Downloading/recording of SEMs and timely communication of data to the SLDC:—

(A) Scheduling Period.—The scheduling period shall comprise of 96 time blocks, each of 15-minute duration starting from 00:00 hours (IST) ending with 24:00 hours (IST). The first time block of scheduling period shall commence from 00:00 hours (IST) to 00:15 hours (IST), second time block of scheduling period shall commence from 00:15 hours (IST) to 00:30 hours (IST) and so on:

Provided that from the date to be notified by it, the Commission may revise the scheduling period to 288 time blocks, each of 5-minute duration starting from 00:00 hours (IST) ending with 24:00 hours (IST). Accordingly, the Interface Metering, Energy Accounting and Deviation Settlement should be capable to undertake transactions with 5-minute duration. All future resource planning, IT and communication system requirement and infrastructure development shall be undertaken to cater to this requirement.

(B) Premise for least cost dispatch.—Based on the availability schedule forecasted by generating stations (Sellers) and load requirement forecasted by Buyers, the SLDC shall draw up the least cost despatch schedule on Day Ahead basis for the State Entities in accordance with the merit order principles as applicable, or approved by State Commission, from time to time:

Provided that wheeling transactions of captive users and open access consumers shall be despatched as contracted subject only to transmission and Distribution system constraints and system emergency conditions.

(C) Operating Range of frequency.— (i) The normal operating range for average grid frequency for time block shall be in line with range stipulated under Grid Code from time to time (*viz.* 49.90 Hz to 50.05 Hz). While normal operating range of average frequency as per Grid Code has been stipulated as 49.90 Hz to 50.05 Hz, the deviation price vector has been specified under Regulation 7 and 9 for frequency range of 49.70 Hz to 50.05 Hz;

(ii) no over-drawal or under-injection shall be allowed when grid frequency is below 49.70 Hz and no under-drawal or over-injection shall be allowed when grid frequency is above 50.05 Hz; and

(iii) during the time blocks when frequency is 49.7 Hz and above but below 50.05 Hz, the variation to the extent of $\pm 12\%$ shall be permissible for the purpose of additional deviation charges, subject to payment of deviation charges:

Provided that in case of,—

- (a) over drawal/under injection by a State Entity during 12 such time blocks, immediately preceding any given time, in which the frequency remained less than 49.9 Hz; or
- (b) under drawal/over injection by a State Entity during 12 such time blocks, immediately preceding any given time, in which the frequency was more than 49.9 Hz;

such State Entity shall take immediate steps, to reverse the sign of deviation and in case of repeated failures by any State Entity to reverse the sign of deviation, the SLDC may also issue appropriate directions to such State Entities, apart from taking suitable remedial measures to avoid such situations.

Explanation.—The period of 12 time blocks shall be counted after ignoring the time blocks in which the frequency is beyond the limits stipulated in item (i) or (ii), as the case may be.

(D) Consolidated scheduling of all the State Entities at the State periphery.—The injection/drawal schedules of the State Entities, other than the distribution licensee, shall be prepared with reference to their respective injection/drawal points in the State and shall, for the purposes like preparation of consolidated schedule for the State as a whole, accounting, computation and recovery of various charges under these regulations etc., be projected to the State periphery by loading applicable transmission and distributed losses of the STU and distribution licensee, as applicable:

Provided that in cases involving sale of energy by the generating stations directly connected to the distribution system of the distribution licensee to the retail consumers of distribution licensee procuring power from such generating stations through intra-State open access without involving STU system under the normal scheme of flows, the transmission losses of the STU shall not be loaded to their respective injection/drawal schedules for projecting the same to the State periphery:

Provided further that the distribution licensee shall give its net schedule w.r.t. the STU periphery which shall be projected to the State periphery by loading the transmission losses of the STU:

Provided further that all the charges specified in these regulations shall be levied based on the data at State periphery.

(E) Deviation.—For the purposes of Deviation settlement amongst State Entities, the SLDC shall work out the 'Deviation Pool Accounts' comprising over- drawal/under-drawal and over-injection/under-injection for each State Entity corresponding to each Scheduling period in accordance with the principle that the deviation in a time-block for a Seller means its total actual injection minus its total scheduled generation and for a Buyer means its total actual drawal minus its total scheduled drawal.

(F) Settlement Period.—Preparation and settlement of 'Deviation Pool Accounts' shall be undertaken on weekly basis coinciding with mechanism followed for regional energy accounts. The SLDC shall also prepare and issue detailed statements as per Regulation 12 alongwith such accounts.

(G) Measurement Unit for Deviation Pool Account.—The measurement unit for Deviation Pool Volume (Over-drawal/under-drawal and Over-injection/under-injection) preparation shall be kiloWatt hours (kWh). Measurement unit for Deviation Pool Value (Payable and Receivable) preparation shall be Indian Rupees (INR). The decimal component of the energy unit (kWh) and amount (INR) shall be rounded off to nearest integer value.

(H) Deviation Pool Price Vector.—The charges for Deviation shall be in accordance with the Deviation Price Vector specified in regulation 7 or as may be subsequently notified by the Commission from time to time.

(I) Deviation Volume Limit.—In order to ensure grid discipline and grid security, conditions for Deviation Volume Limit and consequences for exceeding such Deviation Volume Limit by way of levy of Additional Deviation Charges, as specified under Regulations 8 and 9, shall be applicable. Similarly, additional charges for deviation as specified in sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 9 shall also be applicable.

(J) Premise for allocation of losses.—For the purpose of Deviation Pool accounting, intra-State transmission system losses and distribution losses, as approved by the Commission, shall be applicable to the State Entities using State network on their actual drawal/injection:

Provided that the State Load Despatch Centre shall maintain account of actual intra-State transmission system loss for each time block and publish reconciliation statement of 52 weekly average loss vis-à-vis approved loss by the Commission on its website.

(K) Submission of data by generating stations.—Such generating stations as are selling entire saleable energy to the distribution licensee and are not considered as separate State Entities in view of explanation under regulation 4, shall submit their projections/estimates and other online and offline data as may be required by the ALDC so as to enable the ALDC to prepare consolidated schedule of the distribution licensee and also to keep SLDC updated on the information relating to the distribution licensee, including such generating stations.

(L) Procurement of URS in the interest of the State Grid.—In the event of sudden fall in availability of one or more State Entities by more than 20 MW for any individual State Entity, if the concerned the State Entity generator has not already initiated any steps, or is not entitled, to revise his schedule, the SLDC may, in the interest of grid security, procure, under intimation to such State Entity(ies), URS from the concerned generating stations for such time blocks as it may feel appropriate duly keeping in view the main objectives that no energy cuts should be imposed in the State, as far as possible, and also that the grid parameters must be maintained within the permissible limits:

Provided that the SLDC shall, within 90 days of notification of these regulations, develop an uniform procedure, keeping in view the various possible situations under which URS are to be arranged and also incorporating the broad principles which shall be followed by it while procuring URS for any State Entity(ies):

Provided further that in the uniform procedure to be developed by the SLDC, it may also spell out the broad situations under which it may procure URS even for the individual State Entities whose cases fall in availability does not exceed 20 MW:

Provided further that till such time such uniform procedure is evolved, the SLDC shall procure URS only after,—

- (i) prior consultation with the concerned State Entity in cases where the rate of URS at State periphery is equal to or less than 824.04 paise/kWh; and
- (ii) obtaining the consent of concerned State Entity in cases where the rate of URS at State periphery exceeds 824.04 paise/kWh:

Provided further that while procuring URS on behalf of more than one State Entity, the SLDC shall duly indicate the share (quantum and rate) of each such State Entity at the time of such procurement and shall also subsequently reflect the same in the weekly/monthly accounts statement showing the share of each State Entity in the quantum of URS procured by it:

Provided further that the SLDC shall also, apportion, within 5 days from the date of issue of monthly accounts, whether provisional or final or revised, by NRPC for any month, the total energy booked for the State amongst concerned State Entities on the aforesaid lines:

Provided further that the distribution licensee, or any other State Entity, may also, of its own, procure URS under intimation to the SLDC and in that event the SLDC shall duly apportion such URS to that State Entity.

(M) Congestion Charges.—If any, congestion charges are payable/receivable by the Himachal Pradesh depending upon the real time behaviour of the State in line with the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Measures to relieve congestion in real time operation) Regulations, 2009, the SLDC shall reflect the amount of congestion charges in the weekly accounts statement showing the share of each State Entity on the basis of deviation by each user calculated for each time block:

Provided that the SLDC shall apportion congestion charges within three days from the date of issuance of Congestion Charges Account from NRPC and each State Entity shall pay the amount indicated in the account within 7 (seven) days of issuance of such account by the SLDC. Any delays in payment shall be dealt as per regulation 14.

(N) Downloading/recording of SEMs and timely communication of data to the SLDC.—Meter data downloading/reading of the interface Special Energy Meters (SEMs), or any other meters as appropriate, as required by the SLDC, shall be taken by the authorized officers of the transmission licensee or the distribution licensee, as the case may be, on weekly basis (on every Monday for preceding week (00:00 Hrs of Monday to 24.00 Hrs of Sunday) and shall supply the same to the SLDC by Tuesday. Any change in multiplication factor or CT/PT ratio setting shall also be recorded. The downloaded data in the electronic form and hardcopy printout alongwith a statement of consumption as recorded by the Main, Check

SEMs and, in case of the consumers of the distribution licensee, the ToD meter also, duly authenticated by the concerned Sr. Executive Engineer of the concerned licensees, shall be sent to the SLDC for preparation of Intra State Deviation Settlement account of the State Entities:

Provided that in cases where the State Entity, other than the transmission licensee/the distribution licensee, expresses its intention to associate itself in the process of downloading/reading of SEMs, the authorised representative of such State Entity shall also be associated in the process:

Provided further that if the representative of the concerned State Entity does not turn up at the scheduled time of downloading/taking such readings of SEMs, the authorised officer of the transmission licensee/the distribution licensee, as the case may be, shall download/take the readings and submit the same to the SLDC under intimation to the concerned State Entity:

Provided further that the SLDC may issue, on the need based, detailed instructions in this regard to all the State Entities.

6. Declaration, scheduling and elimination of gaming.—(1) The provisions of the Himachal Pradesh Electricity Grid Code, 2008, and the Himachal Pradesh Electricity Regulation Commission (Short Term Open Access) Regulations, 2010 and the Himachal Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (Grant of Connectivity, Long-term and Medium-term intra-State Open Access and Related Matters) Regulations, 2010, and other appropriate regulations as may be relevant, as amended from time to time, shall be applicable for declaration of capacity, scheduling and elimination of gaming.

(2) The generating stations, as far as possible, shall generate electricity as per the day-ahead generation schedule finalized by the State Load Despatch Centre in accordance with the State Grid Code:

Provided that the revision in generation schedule on the day of operation shall be permitted, in accordance with the procedure specified under the Himachal Pradesh Electricity Grid Code, 2008 as amended from time to time.

(3) The QCA shall coordinate the aggregation of schedule of all generators connected to a pooling station or selling power to the distribution licensee and communicate it to the SLDC. The QCA shall undertake all commercial settlements on behalf of the renewable energy generator(s) connected to the respective pooling station(s) or selling power to the distribution licensee.

(4) The Commission, either *suo motu*, or on a petition made by SLDC or any affected party, may initiate proceedings against any State Entity namely the generator, distribution licensee, Open Access consumer etc. on charges of gaming and, if required, may order an inquiry in such manner as decided by the Commission. When the charge of gaming is established in the aforesaid inquiry, the Commission may, without prejudice to any other action under the Act or Regulations made thereunder, disallow any Charges for Deviation received by such State Entity during the period of such gaming.

7. Charges for Deviations.—(1) The charges for the Deviations for each time-block, payable for over drawal by the buyer and for under-injection by the seller; and receivable for under-drawal by the buyer and for over-injection by the seller; shall be worked out on the average frequency of that time-block at the rates specified in the Table-1 below as per the provisions specified in these Regulations:

Table-1**Frequency based Charges for Deviation**

Average Frequency of the time block (Hz)		Charges for Deviation
Below	Not Below	Paise/kWh
	50.05 And above	0.00
50.05	50.04	35.60
50.04	50.03	71.20
50.03	50.02	106.80
50.02	50.01	142.40
50.01	50.00	178.00
50.00	49.99	198.84
49.99	49.98	219.68
49.98	49.97	240.52
49.97	49.96	261.36
49.96	49.95	282.20
49.95	49.94	303.04
49.94	49.93	323.88
49.93	49.92	344.72
49.92	49.91	365.56
49.91	49.90	386.40
49.90	49.89	407.24
49.89	49.88	428.08
49.88	49.87	448.92
49.87	49.86	469.76
49.86	49.85	490.60
49.85	49.84	511.44
49.84	49.83	532.28
49.83	49.82	553.12
49.82	49.81	573.96
49.81	49.80	594.80
49.80	49.79	615.64
49.79	49.78	636.48
49.78	49.77	657.32
49.77	49.76	678.16
49.76	49.75	699.00
49.75	49.74	719.84
49.74	49.73	740.68
49.73	49.72	761.52

49.72	49.71	782.36
49.71	49.70	803.20
49.70		824.04

Provided that,—

- (i) the receivables against the charges for the Deviation for the under drawal by the buyer in a time block in excess of 12% of the schedule shall be zero; and
- (ii) the receivables against the charges for the Deviation for the over injection by the seller in a time block in excess of 12% of the schedule shall be zero, except in case of injection of infirm power, which shall be governed by the sub-regulations (3) & (4) of this regulation, as the case may be.

(2) The charges for Deviation may be reviewed by the Commission from time to time either *suo moto* or on receipt of comprehensive proposal from SLDC.

(3) In cases where treatment of infirm power has been included in the PPA, or in any other agreement, or the provision for treatment of such power are already provided in any of the regulations, the same shall be governed by such conditions or provisions.

(4) In cases not covered under sub-regulation (3), the infirm power injected into the grid by a generating unit or a generating station during the testing, prior to Commercial Operation Date (COD) of the unit, shall be paid at charges for deviation for infirm power injected into the grid, consequent to testing, for a period not exceeding 6 months, or for extended time allowed by the Commission, subject to a ceiling of cap rate of Rs. 1.78/kWh sent out in case of hydro/wind/solar/MSW generation.

8. Limits on Deviation Volume.—(1) The over-drawal/under-drawal of electricity by any buyer during the time block shall not exceed 12% of its scheduled drawal, when grid frequency is “49.70 Hz and above” but “below 50.05 Hz”:

Provided that no over-drawal of electricity by any buyer shall be permissible when grid frequency is “below 49.70 Hz” and no under-drawal of electricity by any buyer shall be permissible when grid frequency is “50.05 Hz and above”.

(2) The under-injection/over-injection of electricity by a seller during a time-block shall not exceed 12% of the scheduled injection of such seller, when frequency is “49.70 Hz and above but below 50.05 Hz”:

Provided that no under injection of electricity by a seller shall be permissible when grid frequency is "below 49.70 Hz" and no over injection of electricity by a seller shall be permissible when grid frequency is "50.05 Hz and above”:

Provided further that any injection of infirm power by a generating station prior to COD of a unit during testing and commissioning activities shall be exempted from the volume limit specified above for a period not exceeding 6 months or the extended time allowed by the Commission:

Provided further that any drawal of power by a generating station prior to COD of a unit for the start up activities shall be exempted from the volume limit specified above when grid frequency is "49.70 Hz and above".

9. Additional charges for crossing Deviation Volume Limits.—(1) In addition to charges for Deviation as stipulated under Regulation 7 of these regulations, additional charge for Deviation shall be applicable for incremental over-drawal as well as under-injection of electricity for each slab in respect of each time block in excess of the volume limit specified in regulation 8 above, when average grid frequency of the time block is "49.70 Hz and above but upto 50.05 Hz" at the rates specified in the Table-2 below.

Table-2

Additional Charges for Deviation beyond the limits on Deviation Volume

1.	For over drawal of electricity by any buyer in excess of 12% and up to 15% of the schedule in a time block	Equivalent to 20% of the charge for Deviation corresponding to average grid frequency of the time block.
2.	For over drawal of electricity by any buyer in excess of 15 % and upto 20% of the schedule in a time block	Equivalent to 40% of the charge for Deviation corresponding to average grid frequency of the time block.
3.	For over drawal of electricity by any buyer in excess of 20 % of the schedule in a time block	Equivalent to 100% of the charge for Deviation corresponding to average grid frequency of the time block.
4.	For under injection of electricity by any seller in excess of 12% and upto 15% of the schedule in a time block	Equivalent to 20% of the charge for Deviation corresponding to average grid frequency of the time block.
5.	For under injection of electricity by any seller in excess of 15% and upto 20% of the schedule in a time block	Equivalent to 40% of the charge for Deviation corresponding to average grid frequency of the time block.
6.	For under injection of electricity by any seller in excess of 20% of the schedule in a time block	Equivalent to 100% of the charge for Deviation corresponding to average grid frequency of the time block.

Provided that any drawal of power by a generating station prior to COD of a unit for the start up activities shall be exempted from the levy of additional charges of Deviation.

(2) In addition to the Charges for Deviation as specified under regulation 7 of these regulations, additional charge for Deviation shall be payable for the over-injection and/or under drawal of electricity for each time block by a seller and/or buyer, as the case may be, when grid frequency is "50.10 Hz and above" at the rate of 178 paise per kWh.

(3) In addition to the charges for Deviation as stipulated under regulation 7 of these regulations, additional charge for Deviation shall be payable for over-drawal and/or under-injection of electricity for each time block by a buyer and/or seller, as the case may be, when grid frequency is "below 49.70 Hz" and the rate for the same shall be equivalent to 100% of the charge for Deviation corresponding to the grid frequency of "below 49.70 Hz" i.e. 824.04 Paise/kWh.

10. Contravention of the limits and uploading of records on website.—(1) Payment of charges for Deviation under regulation 7 and the additional charges for Deviation under sub-regulations (1), (2) and (3) of regulation 9, shall be levied without prejudice to any action that may be considered appropriate by the Commission under Section 142 of the Act for contravention of the limits of over-drawal/under drawal, or under-injection/over-injection, as specified in these regulations, for each time block or in case of violation of any other provisions of these regulations.

(2) The charges for over-drawal/under-injection and under-drawal/over-injection of electricity shall be computed by the SLDC.

(3) The SLDC shall, on weekly basis prepare and publish on its website, the records of the Deviation Accounts quantifying the over-drawal/under-injection and over injection/under drawal and corresponding amount of charges for Deviation payable/receivable for each buyer and seller for all the time-blocks when grid frequency was "49.70Hz and above" and "below 49.70 Hz" separately.

(4) The SLDC shall also submit quarterly reports to the Commission indicating summary of the grid behavior and discipline maintained by the State Entities alongwith the details of any significant reportable events and the suggestions, if any, in regard to the matters concerning grid discipline.

11. Compliance with instructions of State Load Despatch Centre.—Notwithstanding anything specified in these regulations, the sellers and the buyers shall strictly follow the instructions of the SLDC on injection and drawal in the interest of grid security and grid discipline.

12. Accounting of Charges for Deviation and Billing.—(1) The SLDC shall prepare the State Energy Accounts on monthly basis. In addition, the SLDC shall, on weekly basis, also —

- (i) prepare statements showing the amount payable and receivable, separately for deviation charges under regulation 7 and additional charges for Deviation under regulation 9, by each State Entity;
- (ii) in case, for any week, the total amount recoverable from the various State Entity(ies) separately for deviation charges as per regulation 7 and sub-regulation (1) of regulation 9 falls short of the total amount payable separately in respect of any one or both of the aforesaid two items for the State as a whole as per the bill(s) raised by the NRLDC/NRPC, the amount recoverable from each State Entity for each of two such items shall be increased in proportion to the amount recoverable from each State Entity as per regulation 7 and sub-regulation (1) of regulation 9 so as to cover up such shortfall fully in respect of each of the aforesaid two items;
- (iii) reflect other requisite details as it may consider appropriate in such statement;
- (iv) devise suitable formats for preparing and reflecting the accounts/ payments detail in a fair and transparent manner; and
- (v) the statements of Deviation charges on weekly basis and other details as above, as prepared by it, to all State Entities for the seven-day period ending on the previous Sunday mid-night, within 3 days of issuance of bills by the NRLDC/NRPC.

(2) The SLDC shall also prepare and raise the weekly bills on its State Entities, including distribution licensee also for the Deviation charges as well as the additional charges for Deviation, congestion charges, if any, as per clause (M) under regulation 5 and any other charges as due showing appropriate details, including the adjustments on account of shortfall if any as per item (ii) under sub-regulation (1), separately in respect of each of the items such as the charges under regulation 7 and each of the three sub-regulations under regulation 9.

(3) All payments on account of charges for Deviation including additional charges for Deviation levied under regulations, and interest, if any, received for late payment, shall be credited to the fund called “the State Deviation Pool Account” which shall be opened, maintained and operated by the State Load Despatch Centre in accordance with provisions of these regulations:

Provided that,—

- (i) the Commission may, by order, direct any other entity to operate and maintain “the State Deviation Pool Account” ; and
- (ii) separate books of accounts shall be maintained by the SLDC for the principal component and interest component of charges for Deviation and each component of the additional charges for Deviation.

(4) All payments received in “the State Deviation Pool Account” shall be apportioned on weekly basis in the following sequence, namely :—

- (i) first towards any cost or expense or other charges incurred on recovery of charges for Deviation.
- (ii) next towards over dues or penal interest, if applicable.
- (iii) next towards normal interest.
- (iv) towards charges for Deviation, additional charges for Deviation and the congestion charges.
- (v) lastly towards the defaulting amount recoverable by the SLDC from the concerned State Entity under sub-regulation (4) of regulation 14 in respect of the relevant timeframe starting from the date on which matter is referred by the distribution licensee to the SLDC.

(5) The amounts received in “the State Deviation Pool Account” shall be utilised by the SLDC for payment of the consolidated bill(s) for the Deviation charges, the additional charges for Deviation and the congestion charges raised by the NRLDC/NRPC on distribution licensee/SLDC for the State as whole and also for making payments to any other State Entities who may be entitled to the same in accordance with the Statement of Accounts issued under sub-regulation (1):

Provided that, save as provided in regulation 15, the surplus balance, if any, in “the State Deviation Pool Account” shall be retained in the said account and shall be utilized in a manner as may be approved/ directed by the Commission from time to time.

(6) The amount(s) billed by the NRLDC/NRPC generating stations to the distribution licensee on account of supply of URS shall be paid by the distribution licensee, who shall, in turn, recover the same from other State Entities to the extent such URS were procured on behalf of such other Entities in accordance with the Statement of Accounts issued by SLDC in accordance with sub-regulation (1).

(7) The bills raised by the distribution licensee as per sub-regulation (6) shall be payable by the concerned Entities within 15 days of issuance of such bills failing which interest shall be payable at the same rate as specified in regulation 14 for late payment:

Provided that if any of such bill(s) remain unpaid even after expiry of 120 days from the date of raising such bill, the distribution licensee may refer the matter to the SLDC, who shall then recover the same, alongwith interest for each day starting from the date of expiry of the grace period of 15 days till the date of payment/settlement from the defaulting State Entity, by allocating suitable priority under sub-regulation (4) of this regulation, or by operating LC or otherwise and the amount, so recovered, together with interest for late payment starting from the date or which it was originally due, shall be credited to the account of the distribution licensee.

13. Special provisions for Open Access Customer who are also retail Consumers of the distribution licensee.—In case of the Open Access Customers who are also retail consumers of the distribution licensee, the following special provisions shall be applicable, namely :—

- (i) a consumer who meets part of his requirement through open access and balance through supply of power by the distribution licensee, shall be entitled to draw the total power within its sanctioned contract demand irrespective of its purchase of power through open access. However, where the consumer has revised his contract demand temporarily within the total sanctioned contract demand as per the provisions of the Supply Code and relevant tariff order, he shall be entitled to draw power within such revised contract demand only until he further revises the contract demand. In case the consumer desires to draw power in excess of his sanctioned contract demand, he shall have to get his sanctioned contract demand increased in accordance with the provisions of the Supply Code and other relevant regulations notified by the Commission from time to time;
- (ii) demand charges shall be payable by the consumer on the sanctioned contract demand/revised contract demand irrespective of its purchase of power through open access, to the licensee as per relevant Schedule of the tariff order. The additional charges on the average demand (Rs./kVA/month) during peak load hours shall also be payable on the basis of the total consumption during the peak load hours in respect of the billing month irrespective of the quantum of energy availed through open access or otherwise;
- (iii) consumer availing short term open access shall submit the schedule only for drawal of power through open access and no schedule for drawal of power as a normal consumer of distribution licensee shall be required;
- (iv) the total recorded drawal by the consumer for the different tariff blocks (*i.e.* peak, night and normal hours) in the billing month shall be reduced by the total scheduled entitlement for various time blocks in the respective tariff blocks in the billing month as per the schedules under open access arrangement, irrespective of actual

drawal by the consumer in the respective time blocks, but subject to the provisions under the succeeding item. The balance energy shall be treated as supplied by the distribution licensee to the consumer as per the relevant tariff order of the Commission. This shall be subject to the condition that if the quantum of such balance energy works out to a negative figure in any time block, the energy supplied by the distribution licensee to the consumer in that time block shall be considered as zero and the remaining unadjusted energy for that time block shall be adjusted as per the succeeding item. In case the total drawal, including the same under the open access arrangement, exceeds the sanctioned contract demand or the reduced contract demand, as applicable, at any time during the billing period, such over drawal shall be considered as violation of the contract demand in accordance with the provisions of normal schedule of tariff and the contract demand violation charges shall also be charged accordingly in addition to the energy charges as per the schedule of tariff;

- (v) in case of time blocks where the total recorded drawal of the consumer is less than the scheduled entitlement of the consumer in that time block, the SLDC shall account for such under drawal by the consumer in its accounts and compute the amounts payable/receivable by that consumer under regulations 7 and 9 separately. The payable/ recoverable amounts so worked out by the SLDC shall be payable/recoverable by the consumer directly to/from the SLDC without involving the monthly billing for that consumer under the retail tariff. The distribution licensee shall not make any adjustment on this account in the monthly bills. However, the consumer shall not be entitled to any relief in the demand charges on account of any such under drawal;
- (vi) the consumer will, however, continue to be governed by the Supply Code and relevant Schedule of Tariff order approved by the Commission; and
- (vii) for the purposes of energy accounting, adjustments and billing, the energy scheduled (computed in kWh), under open access to the consumer of distribution licensee, as projected at the point of supply to that consumer, shall be converted into kVAh by adopting the actual average power factor as recorded in/calculated from special energy meter data for each 15 minutes time block.

14. Schedule of Payment of Charges for Deviation.—(1) The payment of charges for Deviation, the additional charges for Deviation, congestion charges or any other charges payable as per the SLDC's statement shall have a high priority and the concerned buyer/seller shall pay the indicated amounts within 7 (Seven) days of the issue of statement of charges for Deviation including additional charges for Deviation by the SLDC into “the State Deviation Pool Account”.

(2) If payments against the charges for Deviation including additional charges for Deviation, congestion charges or any other charges are delayed by more than two days, *i.e.*, beyond Nine (9) days from the date of issue of the bill by the SLDC, the defaulting buyer/seller shall have to pay simple interest @ 0.04% for each day of delay.

(3) All payments to the buyer/seller entitled to receive any amount on account of charges for Deviation shall be made within 5 working days of receipt of the payments in the “State Deviation Pool Account” beyond which buyer/seller shall also be entitled for simple interest @ 0.04% for each day of delay:

Provided that,—

- (i) in case of delay in the payment of charges for Deviations into the State Deviation Pool Account and interest, if any, there on, beyond 9 days from the date of issuance of the Bill of charges, the buyer(s)/seller(s) who have to receive payment for Deviation or interest there on shall be paid from the balance available, if any, in the State Deviation Pool Account. In case the balance available is not sufficient to meet the payment to such buyer(s)/seller(s), the payment from the State Deviation Pool Account shall be made on *pro rata* basis from the balance available in the Fund referred to the regulation 15; and
- (ii) the liability to pay interest for the delay in payments to “the State Deviation Pool Account” shall remain till interest is not paid; irrespective of the fact that buyer/seller who have to receive payments have been paid from the “State Deviation Pool Account” in part or full.

(4) In case of default in payment of the amount recoverable by the distribution licensee from any other State Entities as per sub-regulation (7) of regulation 12, the outstanding amount, alongwith interest shall be recovered by the SLDC from the defaulting Entities as per the provisions of this regulation by treating the same procedure as applicable for the Deviation charges and the additional charges for deviation. For this purpose, the SLDC shall assign priority to this amount on weekly/monthly basis, under sub-regulation (4) of regulation 12, starting from the date on which the matter is referred by the distribution licensee to the SLDC in accordance with these provisions. Such amount shall, on recovery, from the defaulting Entity(ies), be credited to the account of the distribution licensee.

(5) All buyers/sellers, which had at any time during the previous financial year, failed to make payment of charges for Deviation including additional charges for Deviation within the time specified in these regulations shall be required to open a Letter of Credit (LC) equal to 110% of its average payable weekly liability for Deviations in the previous financial year, in favour of the SLDC before 14th April of the financial year:

Provided that,—

- (i) if any buyer/seller fails to make payment of charges for Deviation including additional charges for Deviation by the time specified in these regulations during the current financial year, it shall be required to increase the amount of LC already opened as per the above provision or open a new LC, as the case may be, for an amount equivalent to 110% of the average weekly liability for the current financial year; and
- (ii) the LC amount shall be increased to 110% of the payable weekly liability for Deviation in any week during the year, if it exceeds the previous LC amount by more than 50%;

Illustration: If the average payable weekly liability for Deviation of a buyer/seller during 2018-19 is Rs. 20 Crore, the buyer/seller shall open LC for Rs. 22 Crore in 2019-20. If the weekly payable liability during any week in 2019-20 is Rs. 35 Crore which is more than 50% of the previous financial year's average payable weekly liability of Rs. 30 Crore,

the buyer/seller shall increase the LC amount to Rs. 38.5 Crore (1.1* 35.0) by adding Rs. 16.5 Crore.

(6) In case of failure to pay into the "State Deviation Pool Account" within the specified time of 9 days from the date of issue of statement of charges for Deviations, the SLDC shall be entitled to encash the LC of the buyer/seller to the extent of the default and the buyer/seller shall recoup the LC amount within 3 days.

15. Application of fund collected through Deviations.—The surplus amount, if any, in the State Deviation Pool Account as on the last days of the months of June and December of each year, or at such other intervals as the Commission may direct from time to time, shall be transferred to a separate fund namely "the State Power Systems Development Fund", which shall be opened, operated and maintained by the SLDC. The fund shall be utilized for the purpose relating to development of power system in the State in the manner specified in these regulations or as may be approved/directed by the Commission from time to time:

Provided that the SLDC shall submit half yearly returns to the Commission i.e. on 31st July and 31st January of each year indicating the transactions in the said funds and the proposal, if any, for utilization of the said fund.

16. Power to Relax.—The Commission may, by general or special order, for reasons to be recorded in writing, and after giving an opportunity of being heard to the parties likely to be affected by grant of relaxation, may relax any of the provisions of these regulations on its own motion or on an application made before it by an interested person.

17. Power to issue directions.—If any difficulty arises in giving effect to these regulations, the Commission may, on its own motion or on an application filed by any affected party, issue such directions as may be considered necessary in furtherance of the objective and purpose of these regulations.

18. Power to amend.—The Commission may, at any time, vary, alter, modify or amend any provisions of these regulations.

19. Power to remove difficulties.—If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of these regulations, the Commission may, by general or specific order, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act, as may appear to be necessary for removing the difficulty.

20. Overriding effect.—The provisions of these regulations shall have overriding effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other regulations of the Commission, for the time being in force or in any instrument/detailed procedure having effect by virtue of any such regulations.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSION,
Sd/-
(CHAMAN DILTA)
Secretary.

**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, NAGAR PANCHAYAT, RAJGARH,
DISTRICT SIRMOUR (H. P.)**

DOOR-TO-DOOR GARBAGE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL BYE-LAWS 2018

NOTIFICATION

Rajgarh, the 18th September, 2018

No. NPR-65/2018.—The following Bye-laws made by Nagar Panchayat Rajgarh for regulating The **Door-to-Door Garbage Collection & Disposal-2018** in exercise of the powers conferred by section 202 and 217 of the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994 (Act No. 12 of 1994) read with rule 15 (zf) of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 having been confirmed by State enforcement, as required under section 217 of the aforesaid Acts are hereby published for general information, namely :—

**BYE-LAWS TO REGULATE DOOR-TO-DOOR GARBAGE COLLECTION &
DISPOSAL OF NAGAR PANCHAYAT RAJGARH**

Chapter-I—General

1. Short title and commencement.—(a) These Bye-laws may be called The **Door-to-Door Garbage Collection and Disposal bye-laws 2018 of Nagar Panchayat Rajgarh for municipal solid waste management & disposal.**

(b) These bye-laws shall come into force on the date of their adoption and publication in the e-gazette of Himachal Pradesh Government.

(c) This shall apply to Rajgarh municipal area.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires, —

(A) “**act**” means the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1994 and Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994;

(B) “**bulk waste generator**” means and includes buildings occupied by the Central government departments or undertakings, State government departments or undertakings, local bodies, public sector undertakings or private companies, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, colleges, universities, other educational institutions, hostels, hotels, commercial establishments, markets, places of worship, stadia and sports complexes having an average waste generation rate exceeding 100kg per day;

(C) “**bye-laws**” means regulatory framework notified by local body, census town and notified area townships for facilitating the implementation of these rules effectively in their jurisdiction;

(D) “**composting**” means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter;

(E) “**disposal**” means the final and safe disposal of post processed residual solid waste and inert street sweepings and silt from surface drains on land as specified in Schedule I to

- prevent contamination of ground water, surface water, ambient air and attraction of animals or birds;
- (F) **“domestic hazardous waste”** means discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, used batteries, used needles and syringes and contaminated gauge, etc., generated at the household level;
- (G) **“door-to-door garbage collection”** means collection of solid waste from the door step of households, shops, commercial establishments, offices, institutional or any other non-residential premises and includes collection of such waste from entry gate or a designated location on the ground floor in a housing society, multi-storied building or apartments, large residential, commercial or institutional complex or premises;
- (H) **“dry waste”** means waste other than bio-degradable waste and inert street sweepings and includes recyclable and non-recyclable waste, combustible waste and sanitary napkin and diapers, etc.;
- (I) **“dump sites”** means a land utilised by local body for disposal of solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling;
- (J) **“fine/penalty”** means penalty imposed on waste generators or operators of waste processing and disposal facilities under the bye-laws for non-compliance of the directions contained in these bye-laws.
- (K) **“municipality”** means the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat Rajgarh of Himachal Pradesh;
- (L) **“non-bio-degradable waste”** means any wastes that cannot be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds;
- (M) **“sanitary land filling”** means the final and safe disposal of residual solid waste and inert wastes on land in a facility designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and fugitive air dust, wind-blown litter, bad odour, fire hazard, animal menace, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gasemissions, persistent organic pollutants slope instability and erosion;
- (N) **“sanitary waste”** means wastes comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste;
- (O) **“schedule”** means the schedule indicating the rate in respect of sign boards;
- (P) **“secondary storage”** means the temporary containment of solid waste after collection at secondary waste storage depots or MRFs or bins for onward transportation of the waste to the processing or disposal facility;
- (Q) **“segregation”** means sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste namely bio-degradable wastes including agriculture and dairy waste, non-bio-degradable wastes including recyclable waste, non-recyclable combustible waste, sanitary waste and non-recyclable inert waste, domestic hazardous wastes, and construction and demolition wastes;

- (R) **“service provider”** means an authority providing public utility services like water, sewerage, electricity, telephone, roads, drainage, etc.;
- (S) **“user fee/charge”** means a fee imposed by the local body and any entity mentioned in rule on the waste generator to cover full or part cost of providing solid waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal services; and
- (T) **“waste picker/collector”** means a person or groups of persons informally engaged in collection and recovery of reusable and recyclable solid waste from the source of waste generation the streets, bins, material recovery facilities, processing and waste disposal facilities for sale to recyclers directly or through intermediaries to earn their livelihood.

Words and expressions used herein but not defined, but defined in the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Himachal Pradesh Corporation Act, 1994, Himachal Pradesh Municipal Act, 1994 and Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in the respective Acts and Rules.

Chapter-II—Management of Municipal Solid waste

3. Municipal Solid Waste Management.—The Nagar Panchayat Rajgarh shall establish an integrated Solid Waste Management (SWM) system with an aim to reduce the amount of waste being disposed, while maximizing resources recovery and efficiency. The preferred waste management system shall focus on the following points, namely:—

- I. *Reduction and reuse at source.*—The most preferred option for Solid Waste Management shall be prevention of waste generation. It will be helpful in reducing the handling, treatment and disposal costs and specially reduce various environmental impacts such as leachate, air emissions and generation of greenhouse gases.
- II. *Waste recycling.*—Recovery of recyclable material resources through a process of segregation, collection and re-processing to create new products shall be the next preferred alternative.
- III. *Composting.*—As far as possible the organic fraction of waste shall be composted and used to improve soil health and agricultural production adhering to norms.
- IV. *Waste-to-Energy.*—Where material recovery from waste is not possible, energy recovery from waste through production of heat, electricity or fuel may be preferred. Bio-methanation, waste incineration, production of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) and co-processing of the sorted dry rejects from municipal solid waste are to be commonly adopted “Waste to Energy” technologies.
- V. *Waste disposal.*—Remaining residual waste, which ideally comprises of inerts, shall be disposed in sanitary landfills constructed in accordance with stipulations of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- VI. The Integrated Solid Waste Management system shall be environment friendly. Waste minimization, waste recycling, waste-to-energy strategies and landfill gas capture and use which are promoted in the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 shall be adopted for reduction of greenhouse gases.

Chapter-III—Municipal Solid Waste Collection & Transportation

4. Segregation & Primary Storage of Municipal Solid Waste.—(a) It will be prime responsibility of every waste generator/citizen to segregate the waste generated by them in three separate streams namely bio-degradable, non-biodegradable and domestic hazardous wastes in suitable covered bins and handover segregated wastes to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors designated by ULBs or Agency Hired by ULBs once a day or at the frequency as decided by respective local body on the timing fixed by the service provider. Every citizen has to pay a fixed monthly rental for the services of door-to-door garbage collection.

(b) Waste generators shall be encouraged to segregate waste and store at source in three separate colour bins *i.e.* green—for biodegradable waste, blue—for non-biodegradable, red—for domestic hazardous waste.

(c) All institutions with more than 5,000 sqm area shall, within one year from the date of notification of these bye-laws and in partnership with Nagar Panchayat, ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the Nagar Panchayat.

(d) No person shall organise an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons at any unlicensed place without intimating the Nagar Panchayat, at least three working days in advance and such person or the organiser of such event shall ensure segregation of waste at source and handing over of segregated waste to waste collector or agency as specified by the Nagar Panchayat.

(e) Used sanitary waste are to be securely wrapped as and when generated in the pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand owners of these products or in a newspaper or suitable biodegradable wrapping material and place the same in the bin meant for non- biodegradable waste or dry waste.

(f) Every street vendor shall keep suitable containers for storage of waste generated during the course of his activity such as food waste, disposable plates, cups, cans, wrappers, coconut shells, leftover food, vegetables, fruits, etc., and shall deposit such waste at waste storage depot or container or vehicle as notified by the Municipality.

(g) Store separately construction and demolition waste, as and when generated, in his own premises and shall dispose off as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(h) Bulk waste generators of garden and horticulture waste like park, stadium etc. shall store separately in their premises and dispose of the same as may be prescribed by the Nagar Panchayat from time to time.

(i) No untreated bio-medical waste, e-waste, hazardous chemicals and industrial waste shall be mixed with municipal solid waste and such waste shall follow the rules specifically separately specified for the purpose.

(j) Every waste generator has to ensure that there is no practice of burning or burying the solid waste generated by him, throwing on streets/open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies.

(k) Littering of waste on streets/open space/water bodies /drain shall be fined on the spot. On iterative they will be punishable and can subjected to court as per rule.

(l) Time to time awareness generation campaigns should be organised to motivate people. RWA (Resident Welfare Association), Local NGOs, representative of public association and elected local member should be involved in the programme to motivate citizen.

5. Primary Collection of Municipal Solid Waste.—(a) Each and every house in the city/town should approached for the primary collection of waste by means of wheel barrow, push cart, tricycle, small auto tipper depending on the size of road available.

(b) Nagar Panchayat have to arrange for daily door-to-door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises. From multi-storage buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, housing complexes, etc., this may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location.

(c) Nagar Panchayat have to establish a system to recognise organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorised waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door-to-door collection of waste;

(d) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration of informal waste pickers in solid waste management including door-to-door collection of waste.

(e) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to collect separately waste from sweeping of streets, lanes and by-lanes daily, or on alternate days or twice a week depending on the density of population, commercial activity and local situation.

(f) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to collect horticulture, parks and garden waste separately and process in the parks and gardens, as far as possible.

(g) Time for the door-to-door collection services will have to fixed by the concern ULBs. Generally timing should to be between 6.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. For proper waste collection vehicle such as tricycle, auto tipper used for door-to-door garbage collection should be equipped with Alarm with audible decibel fixed as per the rules and timing should be strictly followed by the sanitation workers.

(h) For door-to-door garbage collection from commercial complex, offices and secondary bins timing should be between 9.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.

(i) For proper solid waste management & grievance redress Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat should set up small office/centre in each ward of their boundaries.

(j) Under door-to-door services user charge for collection should be formulated on the following criteria

Sl. No.	Category of User	User Charge on monthly basis (INR)
1.	Household (area less than 2000 sq. feet)	50
2.	Household (area more than 2000 sq. feet)	100
3.	Commercial Complex (Dhaba, sweet shop, coffee houses, provisional stores).	350
4.	Pan Shop	80
5.	Tea Shop	80
6.	Shops (Daily needs, cloths)	100
7.	Vegetables & fruits shops (Wholesale)	1000
8.	Vegetables & fruits shops (Retails)	250
9.	Sweet/snacks shop (Big)	400
10.	Offices (2 rooms)	100
11.	Offices (3-5 rooms)	250
12.	Offices (6-10 rooms)	1000
13.	Offices (11-20 rooms)	2000
14.	Offices (more than 20 rooms)	2000 for 20 rooms + 100 per additional room.
15.	Bank	500
	Bank Floor Area > 1000 sq. feet	750
16.	Govt. Schools	100
17.	Private Schools upto 100 students on producing student's enrolment certificate	500
18.	Private Schools (more than 100 students)	1500
19.	Bakeries (small)	500
20.	Bakeries (manufacturing units)	1200
21.	PG Hostel/Guest House (upto 10 rooms)	500
22.	PG Hostel/Guest House (11-20 rooms)	1500
23.	PG Hostel/Guest House (21-30 rooms)	2500

24.	PG Hostel/Guest House (more than 30 rooms)	2500 for 30 rooms + 500 per additional room.
25.	Dharamshala	550
26.	Factories (Manufacturing unit) other than notified in any other category.	1500
27.	Workshop (Tyre puncture shop)	100
28.	Workshop (repair shop)	250
29.	Workshop (repair + spare parts shop)	500
30.	Workshop (vehicle showroom, repair + spare parts).	750
31.	Workshop (those not touching any NH or SH).	300
32.	Restaurants	1500
33.	Restaurants + Bar	1700
34.	Cinema Hall (Theatre, multiples)	1500
35.	Govt. College	1000
36.	Private College	1500
37.	Hospital /Nursing Home (upto 50 beds)	1500
38.	Hospital /Nursing Home (51-100 beds)	2000
39.	Hospital /Nursing Home (more than 100 beds).	2000+250 per additional bed
40.	Clinics	150
41.	Clinics with medicines shops	250
42.	Chemist shop	200
43.	Laboratory	200
44.	Banquet Hall/ Hotel	2000 & 2000 per trip on demand.
45.	Special Hotels more than 50 Rooms	15000 & 2000 per trip on demand.
46.	Vehicle on demand for Dumper	3000 per trip
47.	Big Malls	2000 per floor
48.	Meat Shops (other than subscribed with chicken waste collection vehicle).	500

49.	Confectionary + Veg. Shop	250
50.	Scrap Dealers	400
51.	Street Vendor	100
52.	Cow Dung from cattle at households	350
53.	Any other establishment(s) not mentioned above.	To be decided by ULB




Note.—*User charge as prescribed above can be revised by the ULB time to time keeping in view the polluter pay principal to meet the operation and maintenance cost of the services under solid waste management.*

(k) User charge mentioned above for door-to-door services needs to be collected from each and every household & other establishments of all the wards in the municipal boundaries of the ULBs. Users charge decided above, contact person's name & number needs to be conveyed to general public through different media such as display on the vehicles used for these services, hoardings, pamphlets etc. Also, awareness generation campaigns need to be organised.

(l) No manual loading or unloading of waste in compactor should be practised with open hand or without safety measure as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

6. Secondary Storage of Municipal Solid Waste.—Municipality by their own or with help of Agency hired needs to develop storage bins/secondary storage points for the collection of waste generated in the town, they will also be responsible to monitor the condition of these bins so that no filthy or unhygienic condition develops around. While establishing or monitoring secondary storage bins following precautions needs to be taken care :—

- Storage/Secondary storage bins should be designed and develop on the basis of the quantity of waste generated, density of population in the notified municipal boundaries. Minimum distance between two bins should be 500 meters and within radius of 1 Km maximum numbers of bins should limited upto 5. Established bins must be covered with movable lid and must be approachable/connected with metallic or non-metallic road.
- Bins provided by Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat or any hired agency should be designed in such a manner so that waste disposed in does not get scattered in open atmosphere and it should be artistic in nature so that it motivates people to dispose their waste in the bins not in open.
- Bins placed at designated place by Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat or any hired agency should motivate people to practice waste segregation and it should be placed as per Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 having colour coding for different types of waste.

-  Green: Biodegradable waste (Food Waste, garden waste)
-  Blue: Non-Biodegradable waste
-  Red: Hazardous or toxics waste

- Well-designed Vehicle like Auto Tipper/Compactor should be used for the purpose of transportation of waste and evacuating the bins.

- e. All the co-operative societies, residential welfare associations/society, institutional organisations will be responsible to place suitable quantity of bins approved by the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat on the fixed place in their compound so that waste generated from there can be stored properly and collected from time to time by the municipal vehicle. User charge for these services fixed by the ULBs should be collected by the authorised person of local body.
- f. It will be prime responsibility of all the waste generators/citizens to store and sell/handover the recyclable waste to the Rag pickers/Kabadiwala or person/organisation designated by the Nagar Panchayat. They have to ensure that no such waste is being disposed on the road/drain/secondary storage bins/ open space.
- g. Door-to-door garbage collection, secondary storage bins, collection & transportation, processing of waste and disposal of waste in sanitary land fill site, all these services will be provided by Nagar Panchayat or any hired agency. ULBs will charge user fee for all these services and violator will be fined on the spot or punished and can be subjected to court as per rule.
- h. Waste from the slaughter house, fish market, fruit & vegetable market is bio-degradable in nature, so proper storage facility should be designed so that no health hazard spreads from this & facility for composting should be developed to make use of such waste in generating organic manure from it. For ensuring proper disposal of such waste every generator have to ensure best storage facility and segregation of such waste at source and door-to-door collection should be practiced by ULBs to collect 100% of such waste and take to processing plant. On violation, waste generator should be fined on the spot or punished and can be subjected to court as per rule.
- i. Nagar Panchayat have to establish waste deposition centres for domestic hazardous waste and give direction for waste generators to deposit domestic hazardous wastes at this centre for its safe disposal. Such facility shall be established in a city or town in a manner that one centre is set up for the area of twenty square kilometres or part thereof and notify the timings of receiving domestic hazardous waste at such centres.
- j. Bio-medical & industrial waste should not be mixed with Municipal waste and such waste should be stored and disposed separately as per the rules applicable. For the disposal of bio-medical waste common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBMWTF) should be developed in each ULB either separately or on the cluster basis. By paying the fixed user fee such waste can be easily disposed off.
- k. Construction and demolition waste should be store separately as and when generated, in his/her own premises and shall be disposed off as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016. ULBs should fix user charge for transportation and disposal of C&D waste and generator should dispose this waste by paying the charge as per the rules and at the designated place. Disposing of such waste in open space, road side, common place will be treated as illegal and fined as per the rules.
- l. Gardening/Horticultural waste should also be stored separately at source. ULBs should fix a day or two in a week and some place where generator should give their waste and from there it should be transported to disposal site.
- m. Dry leaves, plastic and other such waste should not be burnt in open, doing such activity will be treated as illegal and punishable, violator should be fined as per the rules.

- n. Stray animal should be restricted from roaming in and around the waste disposal site & secondary storage bins or any public place in the town.
- o. Every citizen, institutions, office buildings, commercial complexes has to ensure that there is no open discharge of grey water, black water or any other such polluted water in drain, open space or on road which can spread health issues, doing such activity will be treated as illegal and punishable as per the rules.
- p. No person should dispose dead animal or any such material in open space, road side, Community Park or any other place which can spread pollution and health issues, doing such activity will be treated as illegal and punishable as per the rules.
- q. Nagar Panchayat have to set up covered secondary storage facility for temporary storage of street sweepings and silt removed from surface drains in cases where direct collection of such waste into transportation vehicle is not convenient. Waste so collected shall be collected and disposed of at regular intervals as decided by the local body.
- r. Nagar Panchayat can develop bins free solid waste management facility but for this 100% waste collection from the door step of the generator should be ensured.

7. Secondary Collection & Transportation of Municipal Solid Waste.—(a) Each storage bins/secondary storage bins should be attended daily by the help of auto tipper, tractor, compactor etc.

(b) Closed vehicle should be used for the transportation of waste. To reduce the frequency of loading and unloading of waste compactor should be used.

(c) Nagar Panchayat will have to ensure safe storage and transportation of the domestic hazardous waste to the hazardous waste disposal facility.

(d) Transport segregated bio-degradable waste to the processing facilities like compost plant, bio-methanation plant or any such facility. Preference shall be given for onsite processing of such waste.

(e) Transport non-bio-degradable waste to the respective processing facility or material recovery facilities or secondary storage facility. Ensure transportation of construction and demolition waste as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.

Chapter-IV—Municipal Solid Waste Processing & Disposal

8. Waste Processing Plant.—Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat with help of State Pollution Control Board approval needs to develop solid waste management/processing plant to make use of daily generated bio-degradable waste so that it can reduce the quantity of waste being disposed at the sanitary land fill site.

- (a) Nagar Panchayat have to collect waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market on day-to-day basis and promote setting up of decentralised compost plant or bio-methanation plant at suitable locations in the markets or in the vicinity of markets ensuring hygienic conditions.

- (b) Involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralised processing of waste at community level subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility.
- (c) For processing of bio-degradable waste Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to establish waste processing plant such as composting plant-windrow compost plant, vermicomposting plant, waste to energy or any other such technology by their own or with help of any other licensed company/firm/organisation on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT)/ object oriented (OO) method.
- (d) For processing of mixed recyclable waste Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to establish recycling units such as incineration, RDF Plant or other such recycling technology by their own or with help of any other licensed company/firm/organisation on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT)/Object Oriented (OO) method.
- (e) Municipality may also send the non-biodegradable/dry waste as RDF to nearby cement factories for co-processing.

9. Waste Disposal.—(a) Nagar Panchayat have to stop land filling or dumping of mixed waste soon after the timeline for setting up and operationalisation of sanitary land fill is over.

(b) Nagar Panchayat have to allow only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-bio-degradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill.

(c) Sites shall meet the specifications as given in Schedule-I of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, however, every effort shall be made to recycle or reuse the rejects to achieve the desired objective of zero waste going to landfill.

(d) Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat have to investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation and wheresoever feasible, take necessary actions to bio-mine or bio-remediate the sites.

(e) Nagar Panchayat have to ensure that in absence of the potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation of dumpsite, it shall be scientifically capped as per landfill capping norms to prevent further damage to the environment.

Chapter-V—Monitoring by Ward Committee

Constitution of Ward Sanitation Committee.—A Ward Sanitation Committee shall be constituted in each ward of the Nagar Panchayat. The Ward Sanitation Committee shall have 11 to 15 members. The members of the WSC would comprise of ward member, sanitary inspector, tax collector or a designated officer by Nagar Panchayat for each ward, representatives of Residential Welfare Associations (RWAs) of the ward, representatives from slum sanitation committee, representatives of Community Based Organisations (SHGs, youth club etc), local leaders, senior citizens etc. The Ward Sanitation Committee shall oversee the sanitation activity in the ward.

Chapter-VI—Stakeholder's Responsibilities

10. Responsibilities of various stakeholders: -

10.1 Responsibilities of Waste Generators :

- (a) No waste generator shall throw the waste generated by him on the street, open spaces, drain or water bodies.
- (b) No person shall let the dirty water, mud, night soil, cow dung, urine, polluted water from their own house, organisation, commercial establishments to accumulate in their own compound nor let it flow on common streets in a way that the environment gets polluted by foul smell or poses a threat to public health.
- (c) To wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in a newspaper or suitable bio-degradable wrapping material and place the same in the domestic bin meant for non-biodegradable waste.
- (d) All citizens shall have the responsibility to dispose of the recyclable waste generated in their complexes to the waste pickers authorised by the Nagar Panchayat or waste collector or containers of the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat and not put it on the road under any circumstances.
- (e) All waste generators shall pay user fees as specified in these bye-laws.
- (f) No waste generator shall throw, burn or bury the solid waste generated by him on streets, open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies.
- (g) No dead animals or their remains to be thrown in any public places or any such place, which create any kind of pollution.
- (h) If any person is found violating activities prohibited for doing, fine charges shall be collected from the offender by the Nagar Panchayat.

10.2 Responsibility of Ward Sanitation Committee:

- (a) The Ward Sanitation Committee shall oversee the sanitation and cleanliness activities in ward.
- (b) The Ward Sanitation Committee shall act as a grievances redressal point on sanitation issues at ward level.
- (c) The Ward Sanitation Committee shall have the power to impose fine on any offender and also have the power to waive of penalties.
- (d) The Ward Sanitation Committee will promote home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralised processing of waste at community level subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygiene around the facility.
- (e) The Ward Sanitation Committee will give warning to any offenders of these bye-laws. After two warning by the Ward Sanitation Committee or the Municipal Council/ Nagar Panchayat, penalty shall be collected from the violator as per the provisions of these bye-laws.

10.3 Responsibility of the Nagar Panchayat:

- (a) The Nagar Panchayat shall within its territorial area , be responsible for ensuring daily and throughout the year system of cleaning of all common roads, places, temporary settlements, slums, areas, markets, its own parks, gardens, tourist spots, cemeteries and shall be bound to collect the garbage from the nearest declared storage containers, and transport it every day to the final disposal point in closed vehicles for which the municipal authority may engage private parties on contract or Public Private Partnership mode, apart from its own permanent cleaning staff and vehicles.
- (b) The Nagar Panchayat or the authorized agency engaged by the Nagar Panchayat shall provide and maintain suitable community bins on public roads or other public spaces.
- (c) The Nagar Panchayat for the purpose of managing such sanitation activities in decentralised and regular manner shall designate one ward officer, in every ward to supervise the spots of containers, public toilets, community toilets or urinals in public places, transfer station for public garbage, landfill processing units etc. for final disposal of city's garbage.
- (d) The designated ward officer by the Nagar Panchayat shall also be a member of the concerned Ward Sanitation Committee which shall act as the first point of grievance redressal on sanitation issues of the concern ward and meet complains of citizens on issues of sanitation.
- (e) The Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat shall facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or through any agency for optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste adopting suitable technology including the technologies and the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Development from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board.
- (f) The Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat shall create awareness through Information, Education and communication (IEC) campaign and educate the waste generators on minimal generation of waste, not to litter, re-use the waste to the extent possible, practice segregation of wet bio-degradable waste, dry recyclable and combustible waste and domestic hazardous waste at source, wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in a newspaper or suitable bio-degradable wrapping material and place the same in the domestic bin meant for non-biodegradable waste, storage of segregated waste at source and payment of monthly user fee.
- (g) Chemical fertilizers shall be replaced by use of compost in all parks, gardens maintained by the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat and any other places within two years of notification.
- (h) Promote recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector.
- (i) The Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat shall make efforts to streamline and formalize Solid Waste Management systems and endeavour that the informal sector workers in waste management (rag pickers) are given priority to upgrade their work conditions and are enumerated and integrated into the formal system of Solid Waste Management in cities.

- (j) Ensure that the operator of a facility provides personal protection equipment including uniform, fluorescent jacket, hand gloves, raincoats, appropriate foot wear and masks to all workers handling solid waste and the same are used by the workforce.
- (k) Ensure occupational safety of the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat own staffs and staffs of outsource agency involved in collection, transport and handling waste by providing appropriate and adequate personal protective equipment's.
- (l) In case of an accident at any solid waste processing or treatment or disposal facility or landfill site, the officer- in- charge of the facility shall report to the Municipal Council / Nagar Panchayat immediately which shall review and issue instructions if any, to the in- charge of the facility.

Chapter-VII—Prosecution & Penalties

11. Prosecution:

- I. Prosecution can be made on violation of above said rules under Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Himachal Pradesh Council/Nagar Panchayat Act, 1994 and Environmental Protection Act, 1986. Even the prosecution can be made on the official/workers responsible for implementing so called services under the above said Bye-Laws if they are not performing their task or delaying their responsibility to implement the services.
- II. Whosoever contravenes the provision of above said Bye-Laws shall be in addition to the penalties already mentioned under any act/rules/laws/bye-Laws for time being in force would be liable for disconnection of water supply, electricity and other civic amenities and the Executive Officer/Secretaries of the ULB may request the competent authorities to withdraw any other services if granted in favour of Institution/Commercial Establishment/person committing the offence.

12. Penalties.—On the violation of above said municipal Bye-Laws fixed penalties are as below:—

Sl. No.	Offence	Municipal Council/ Nagar Panchayat
1.	Littering by People of residential colony	Rs 500 per day
2.	Open dumping by shopkeepers	Rs. 1000 per day
3.	Littering/open dumping by restaurants owners	Rs. 2000 per day
4.	Littering/open dumping by Hotel Owners	Rs. 2000 per day
5.	Littering/open dumping by Industries	Rs. 5000 per day
6.	Street Vendor like fast-food, chat, ice-cream, juice corner etc.	Rs. 250 per day
7.	Open defecation/urination in public place	Rs. 500 per offence committed.
8.	Disposal of dung in open space/public place	Rs. 2000 per day
9.	Disposal of construction & demolition waste in open space/road side/public place by resident.	Rs. 2000 per day

10.	Littering of waste like dung, construction & demolition waste on road while transporting through private tractor/ vehicle.	Rs. 2000 per day
11.	Disposal of waste water from house in non-authorised place	Rs. 2000 per day
12.	Disposal of sewer in non-authorised place	Rs. 5000 per day
13.	Not keeping of closed dust bins in adequate number & quantity by owners mention from Sl. No. 2- 6.	Rs. 5000 per day
14.	Spilling of Oil, Dust, water & other material by road side Motor, Bike, Bicycle repair mechanics.	Rs. 1000 per day
15.	Disposal of skin, feather, blood, flash or any other material of animal(s) by shopkeeper.	Rs. 2000 per day
16.	Littering by pet animals like dogs, cow, etc. on road side/ open space/ community place.	Rs. 1000 per day
17.	Littering or disposal of waste in front of Marriage hall, community place, exhibition hall, Mela ground.	Rs. 5000 per day
18.	Encroachment of Road by Dhabas or any other such shop and disposing of waste on road side, open space.	Rs. 1000 per day
19.	Encroachment of Road by fruit, vegetable, local vendor and disposing of waste on road side, open space.	Rs. 250 per day
20.	Encroachment of Road by Hair cutting salon and disposing of waste on road side, open space.	Rs. 250 per day
21.	Encroachment & Disposal of construction & demolition waste in open space/road side/public place by Business man, shopkeepers.	Rs. 5000 per day
22.	Disposal of waste by Private Nursing home/hospital, Clinics, Dispensaries on road side, open space.	Rs. 5000 per day
23.	Non-Segregation of waste at source	
	(i) Residents	Rs. 250 for first offence and Rs. 500 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
	(ii) Shopkeepers	Rs. 500 for first offence and Rs. 1000 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
	(iii) Restaurants owners	Rs. 1000 for first offence and Rs. 2000 for second & subsequent offences in a month.

	(iv) Hotel Owners	Rs. 1500 for first offence and Rs. 2500 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
	(v) Industrial Establishment	Rs. 3000 for first offence and Rs. 5000 for second & subsequent offences in a month.
	(vi) Sweets, snacks fast food. ice-creams, sugarcane & other juice and vegetables vendor carts.	Rs. 250 for first offence and Rs. 500 for second & subsequent offences in a month.

13. Repeal/Contradict:

- ✓ Once these bye-laws come into force any other rules, bye-laws, policy with regard to this matter adopted by any ULB will be considered as disaffirm.
- ✓ Any work done or scheme implemented under any previous rules/bye-laws will not be impugned unless until it is just opposite or completely contrary to the action to be taken under the above said bye-laws.

Sd/-
Secretary,
Nagar Panchayat Rajgarh,
District Sirmaur, H. P.

**In the Court of Shri Anil Sharma, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Shimla (R),
District Shimla (H. P.)**

Smt. Asha Sharma w/o Shri Khem Ram Sharma, r/o Mansa Kunj, Kiran Colony, Bawara, Chambaghat, Tehsil & District Solan, Himachal Pradesh.

Versus

General Public

. . Respondent.

Whereas Smt. Asha Sharma w/o Shri Khem Ram Sharma, r/o Mansa Kunj, Kiran Colony, Bawara, Chambaghat, Tehsil & District Solan, Himachal Pradesh has filed an application alongwith affidavit in the court of undersigned under section 13(3) of the Birth & Death Registration Act, 1969 to enter the date of death of her mother named Smt. Krishna Sharma w/o Sh. Kanshi Ram, r/o Krishna Orchar Dhalli, Tehsil & District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh in the record of Secy., Birth and Death, Municipal Corporation, Tehsil & District Shimla.

Sl. No.	Name of the family member	Relation	Date of Death
1.	Krishna Sharma	Mother	02-08-2016

Hence, this proclamation is issued to the general public if they have any objection/claim regarding date of death of above named in the record of Secy., Birth and Death, Municipal Corporation, Tehsil & District Shimla. may file their claims/objections on or before one month of publication of this notice in Govt. Gazette in this court, failing which necessary orders will be passed.

Issued today 05-10-2018 under my signature and seal of the court.

Seal.

Sd/-

*Sub-Divisional Magistrate,
Shimla (R), District Shimla.*

**In the Court of Niraj Chandra (HPAS), Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Shimla (Urban),
District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh**

Smt. Rachana Gupta wife of Shri Praveen Gupta, resident of Gupta Building Longwood, Shimla-1, Tehsil and District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh. *..Applicant.*

Versus

General Public

.. Respondent.

Application under Section 13(3) of Birth and Death Registration Act, 1969.

Whereas Smt. Rachana Gupta wife of Shri Praveen Gupta, resident of Gupta Building Longwood, Shimla-1, Tehsil and District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh has preferred an application to the undersigned for registration of date of birth of herself RACHNA GUPTA (DOB 27-02-1973) at above address in the record of Municipal Corporation, Shimla.

Therefore, this proclamation, the general public is hereby informed that any person having any objection for entry as to date of birth mentioned above, may submit his objection in writing in this court on or before 15-11-2018 failing which no objection will be entertained after expiry of date and will be decided accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court on this 16th day of October, 2018.

Seal.

NIRAJ CHANDLA (HPAS),
*Sub-Divisional Magistrate,
Shimla (Urban), District Shimla.*

**In the Court of Shri Rishabh Sharma, Executive Magistrate, Tehsil Nerwa,
District Shimla, Himachal Pradesh**

Sh. Shamshad s/o Sh. Gulam Sain, r/o Vill. Lachog, P.O. Bharanu, Tehsil Nerwa, District Shimla, H.P. *..Applicant.*

Versus

Application under section 13(3) of Birth and Death Registration Act, 1969.

Whereas Sh. Shamshad s/o Sh. Gulam Sain, r/o Vill. Lachog, P.O. Bharanu, Tehsil Nerwa, District Shimla, H.P. has preferred an application to the undersigned for registration of name of her son/daughter namely Mr. Mohamad Shakir whose date of birth 26-08-2013 & Miss Shayina 02-03-2015 in the Gram Panchayat Pouria, Tehsil Nerwa, District Shimla, H.P.

Therefore by this proclamation, the General Public is hereby informed that any person having any objection for entry as to date of birth mentioned above, may submit his objection in writing in this court on or before 03-11-2018 failing which no objection will be entertained after expiry of date and will be decided accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court on this 3rd October, 2018.

Seal.

RISHABH SHARMA,
Executive Magistrate,
Tehsil Nerwa, District Shimla (H.P.).

ब अदालत श्री दिवान सिंह नेगी, सहायक समाहर्ता द्वितीय श्रेणी, तकलेच,
जिला शिमला, हि० प्र०

नं० मुकद्दमा : 46/2018

तारीख दायर : 20-10-2017

श्री शिशु पाल पुत्र श्री जटी राम, निवासी गांव व डाकघर देवठी, उप-तहसील तकलेच, जिला शिमला (हि० प्र०) वादी।

बनाम

आम जनता

प्रतिवादी।

हरगाह आम जनता को सूचित किया जाता है कि श्री शिशु पाल पुत्र श्री जटी राम, निवासी गांव व डाकघर देवठी, उप-तहसील तकलेच, जिला शिमला ने अदालत में अपना नाम दुरुस्ती हेतु प्रार्थना-पत्र गुजार रखा है कि प्रार्थी का नाम मौजा देवठी व कीम के राजस्व रिकार्ड में शिशु पाल दर्ज कागजात माल है जो गलत दर्ज है। जबकि प्रार्थी का असल नाम मुताबिक आधार कार्ड, नकल परिवार रजिस्टर, राशन कार्ड, फोटो पहचान-पत्र के अनुसार शिशु पाल है जिस बारे उपरोक्त प्रार्थी ने यह रिकार्ड उपरोक्त प्रार्थना-पत्र के साथ संलग्न कर इस अदालत में दायर किया है।

अतः इस विषय में इशतहार द्वारा सूचित किया जाता है कि शिशु पाल जिसका नाम राजस्व अभिलेख में शिशु पाल दर्ज है, के स्थान पर शिशु पाल दुरुस्त करने बारा किसी को किसी प्रकार का उजर व एतराज हो तो वह दिनांक 05-11-2018 को या इससे पूर्व असालतन या वकालतन हाजिर अदालत आकर अपना उजर/एतराज पेश कर सकता है। अन्यथा एकतरफा कार्यवाही अमल में लाई जावेगी।

आज दिनांक 04-10-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी किया गया।

मोहर।

दिवान सिंह नेगी,
सहायक समाहर्ता द्वितीय श्रेणी,
उप-तहसील तकलेच, जिला शिमला (हि० प्र०)।

**ब अदालत श्री रघुवीर सिंह चौहान, कार्याकारी दण्डाधिकारी चौपाल, तहसील चौपाल,
जिला शिमला (हिमाचल प्रदेश)**

श्री दीप राम पुत्र श्री सही राम, गांव दकौना, डाकघर सरांह, तहसील चौपाल, जिला शिमला, हिमाचल प्रदेश।

बनाम

आम जनता

विषय.—प्रार्थी के बच्चे का नाम व जन्म—तिथि ग्राम पंचायत सरांह के जन्म पंजीकरण रजिस्टर में दर्ज करवाए जाने बारे कि अधीन धारा 13(3) जन्म एवम् मृत्यु पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1969 के अन्तर्गत जन्म पंजीकरण करने बारे।

हर खास व आम जनता को बजरिया इश्तहार सूचित किया जाता है कि प्रार्थी श्री दीप राम पुत्र श्री सही राम, गांव दकौना, डाकघर सरांह, तहसील चौपाल, जिला शिमला, हिमाचल प्रदेश ने अधोहस्ताक्षरी के न्यायालय में एक आवेदन—पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है कि उसके बच्चे का जन्म पंजीकरण ग्राम पंचायत के जन्म पंजीकरण रजिस्टर में दर्ज नहीं करवाया है, अब प्रार्थी अपने बच्चे का जन्म पंजीकरण ग्राम पंचायत सरांह के जन्म पंजीकरण रजिस्टर में दर्ज करवाना चाहता है, जो कि इस प्रकार से है :—

क्रम संख्या	नाम	संबन्ध	जन्म तिथि
1.	रोहित ठाकुर	पुत्र	29-09-2000

अतः आम जनता को बजरिया इश्तहार सूचित किया जाता है कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति को उपरोक्त जन्म पंजीकरण बारे कोई आपत्ति हो तो तारीख 03-11-2018 को या इससे पूर्व असालतन या वकालतन हाजिर अदालत आकर अपनी आपत्ति प्रस्तुत करें अन्यथा आवेदन—पत्र पर जन्म पंजीकरण आदेश पारित करके सचिव ग्राम पंचायत सरांह, को आगामी कार्यान्वयन हेतु भेज दिया जायेगा।

आज दिनांक 30-08-2018 को मेरे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर सहित अदालत से जारी किया गया।

मोहर।

रघुवीर सिंह चौहान,
कार्याकारी दण्डाधिकारी,
चौपाल, जिला शिमला (हि0 प्र0)।

ब अदालत श्री आशा राम, कार्याकारी दण्डाधिकारी (ना0 तहसीलदार), राजगढ़, जिला सिरमौर
(हि0 प्र0)

श्री पप्पू राम पुत्र श्री सरूप राम, निवासी वार्ड नं0 6, नगर पंचायत राजगढ़, तहसील राजगढ़, जिला सिरमौर, हि0 प्र0।

बनाम

आम जनता

उपरोक्त प्रार्थना—पत्र श्री पप्पू राम पुत्र श्री सरूप राम, निवासी वार्ड नं0 6, नगर पंचायत राजगढ़, तहसील राजगढ़, जिला सिरमौर, हि0 प्र0 ने प्रार्थना—पत्र प्रस्तुत कर निवेदन किया है कि उसका नाम नगर पंचायत राजगढ़ व राजस्व रिकार्ड में पप्पू राम पुत्र श्री सरूप राम दर्ज है परन्तु वादी अब अपना नाम नगर

पंचायत व राजस्व रिकार्ड में पवन कुमार रखना चाहता है। वादी ने इस बारे दो समाचार-पत्रों में भी अपना नाम बदलने बारे इशतहार प्रकाशित करवाया है। अतः वादी द्वारा प्रस्तुत आवेदन-पत्र व अन्य कागजात का अवलोकन करने पर पाया गया कि वादी ने अपना नाम बदलने बारे अपनी सहमति जाहिर की है। इसलिए वादी का नाम नगर पंचायत राजगढ़ व राजस्व रिकार्ड में पप्पू राम के स्थान पर पवन कुमार पुत्र श्री सरूपराम दर्ज किया जाना उचित होगा।

अतः सर्वसाधारण को इस इशतहार द्वारा सूचित किया जाता है कि इस सम्बन्ध में यदि किसी व्यक्ति को उजर या एतराज हो तो वह स्वयं अथवा अपने प्रतिनिधि द्वारा मिति 29-10-2018 को सुबह दस बजे अदालत में उपस्थित आकर प्रस्तुत करे। बसूरत दीगर श्री पप्पूराम के स्थान पर पवन कुमार पुत्र श्री सरूपराम नगर पंचायत राजगढ़ व राजस्व रिकार्ड में नाम को दर्ज करने के आदेश जारी कर दिये जावेंगे तथा बाद में किसी भी प्रकार का एतराज मान्य नहीं होगा।

आज दिनांक 03-10-2018 को हमारे हस्ताक्षर व मोहर अदालत से जारी हुआ।

मोहर।

आशा राम
कार्यकारी दण्डाधिकारी (ना० तहसीलदार),
राजगढ़, जिला सिरमौर, हि० प्र०।

